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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1905.

Come to the Meeting of Cham- ber of Commerce.

Organization and co-operation are the
watchwords of progress to-day, and Rich-
mond cannot disregard them without los-
ing appreciably in the race for success
among cities. This spirit manifests itself
at every turn. T. P. A., a powerful, ag-
gressive and progressive body, has been
created to meet the needs of traveling
men and to make their wishes effective.
The Civic Improvement League is ac-
complishing a good whose extent can not
be conceived until the seed now being
sown bears the fruit of true civic pride,
and advancement. The Richmond Educa-
tion Association, the Wednesday Club, the
Art Club, to mention only a few other
organizations, all owe their presence and
their power to their effort to make real
the ideals and aims of large bodies of our
citizens. But above and behind all should
stand the Chamber of Commerce. Like
the old city guilds of the Middle Ages, the
Chamber of Commerce should represent
every force and every aspiration, whether
of commerce or art, that makes for the
true growth and enduring power of a
community.

Our Chamber of Commerce plays a part
in the commercial life of the community,
which fortunately for us, is not meas-
ured by popular knowledge. The Cham-
ber's work is essential and its machinery
for the good of the whole community is
inexplicable—but—and here lies the kernel
of the whole matter—it is not given that
cordial and spontaneous support which it
deserves, and must have in order to reach
its highest capacity.

This evening at 6 o'clock the annual
meeting of the Chamber is held in its
assembly hall. Let every public spirited
and progressive citizen make it his duty
and pleasure to come, and by his presence
and suggestions give the meeting that
snap and vigor which is so characteris-
tic of the individual business men of
Richmond.

The city needs the advice and co-opera-
tion of every real citizen, and the Cham-
ber of Commerce is the natural and ag-
ricultural clearing house for those ideas and
plans which, when carried out, make a
great city.

To use only a part of the possibilities
of the Chamber, and to seek to remedy
that omission by forming other public
bodies, is to multiply organizations with-
out increasing efficiency.

Good Roads in New York.

The State of New York has authorized
an issue of \$50,000,000 in bonds for the
construction of good roads, and during the
next ten years there will be an expendi-
ture of \$5,000,000 annually in road improve-
ment. Under this plan the State will pay
50 per cent. of the cost of the new roads;
the county, 25 per cent.; and the town,
15 per cent. by annual tax levies.

New York was led to this action by the
fact that in spite of its general progress
there was a decrease in farm values be-
tween 1870 and 1900. The Erie Canal has
been maintained at the public expense
and the sum of \$100,000,000 was lately voted
to cheapen canal transportation. It is
said that 85 per cent. of the taxable val-
uation of the State is concentrated along
the lines of transportation. It is further
stated that New York has 8,114 miles of
steam railroad, and that the cost of trans-
portation on these lines has constantly
diminished since 1850 when there were
only 700 miles of railway; yet on the 71-
600 miles of dirt highways the cost of
transportation is the same as it was fifty
years ago, being about 25 per cent. per
ton per mile.

New York has a State Highway Com-
mission and the commissioners wisely con-
cluded that the policy of cheapening
transportation on the dirt highways was
essential to the prosperity of the State.
What is true of New York is true of
Virginia, and of every other State. Our
railroads have been improved from time
to time until they are in almost perfect
condition. Locomotives and cars have
been enlarged, and the cost of transpor-
tation has been reduced almost to the
minimum. But as a rule, our dirt roads
are as bad as they were fifty years ago,
and in some cases even worse, for the
greater the travel the worse the roads
become. By this unwise policy the cities
and towns have been built up at the ex-
pense of the rural districts and country
life to many people has become unen-
joyable. It should be our policy to insu-

tute reforms which will have the ten-
dency to decentralize the population, to
take men and women more and more out
of the congested cities and distribute them
throughout the rural districts. Two
things are necessary to carry out this
plan—good roads and good schools—and
we cannot have the best school facilities
in the country until we have a system
of good roads. The children go to school
for the most part in the fall, and winter
season, and in the early spring, when the
roads are at their worst, and it is the
opinion of the most intelligent county
superintendents that the best step which
could be taken toward the improvement
of schools and school attendance would be
to improve the highways.

There has been a flood of literature on
the subject of highway improvement, but
after all the question sits itself down to
this: The people must tax themselves
to raise the money and there must be
intelligent direction of the work of con-
struction.

Russian Autocracy.

At the last meeting of the Czar's coun-
cil nearly all the grand dukes and min-
isters were present. The dominant fig-
ures were:

Mr. Witte, the president of the coun-
cil; Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, Minister of
the Interior; Mr. Koltzovskoy, Minister of
Finance; Mr. Miraflovskoy, Minister of Jus-
tice; and Mr. Pobledonosteff, Procurator
of the Holy Synod.

The most interesting statement was that
of Mr. Muraviev, who contended that as
autocrat, the Czar had no legal right to
alter the political system established by
his predecessors. That is the most ex-
treme view of Russian autocracy, we have
seen and to an American it is incon-
ceivable. There is in the argument the
suggestion of "divine right of kings."
The minister undoubtedly had in his mind
when he made this speech the idea that
the Czar of Russia occupies in his realm
a position, if we may say it reverently,
comparable to the position of the Al-
mighty God in the universe; that as the
Ruler of the universe cannot modify his
own powers, so the Czar of Russia has
no right to yield one whit of his autocrac-
y.

But this distinguished autocrat has for-
gotten that the power of the people is
greater than the power of any one man,
and that whatever power a ruler of a
nation may possess, is a power conceded
to him by his people, a power which the
people can revoke whenever they are
of a mind to do so. It may be that a
down-trodden people are not conscious of
their power just as a strong beast of bur-
den is unconscious of its power and suf-
fers itself to be controlled by a man
who is weaker in physical strength. But
there has been an awakening in Russia.
The people are beginning to understand
that they have rights and the power to
enforce them, and if the Czar takes the
advice of his autocratic minister and
refuses to make concessions which the
people demand, he will learn by and by
that his assumed autocracy has no
strength within itself.

Mr. Rockefeller's Advice.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller re-
cently gave a tea to the members of the
Bible class conducted by their son, and
during the evening Mr. Rockefeller ad-
ministered gentle advice to the young
men who called. He did not tell them
how to get rich, but told them how to be
healthy and happy. Mr. Rockefeller
believes that happiness is largely de-
pendent on a good digestion, and he advised
the young men to chew their food care-
fully and thoroughly, and, above all,
not to drink ice water. "I never drink
anything with my meals," said he, "but
between meals I drink a lot of good, pure
water, and also considerable milk. I
take great pains in chewing my food. If
I were in a hurry to catch a train and
was hungry, and wanted to eat beefsteak,
I would take the beefsteak with me and
take time in chewing it on my journey."

The Times-Dispatch cannot seriously
advise its readers, when in a hurry or
under any circumstances, to take their
beefsteaks along with them on the street
cars and chew while they wait. We have
a distinct impression that it would not be
in good form. But Mr. Rockefeller's ad-
vice to chew the food well and to avoid
taking great quantities of ice water with
meals is wholesome advice, and should
be taken internally. It is all the better
because Mr. Rockefeller declares that by
following this simple rule he has cured
himself of dyspepsia, and now weighs
two hundred pounds. Moreover, Mr.
Rockefeller admonishes the general pub-
lic that securities which contain an over-
plus of water are very indigestible, and
are to be avoided.

Governor Glenn.

Robert B. Glenn, a North Carolinian to
the manner born, was yesterday inaugu-
rated Governor of the old North State.
His address on assuming the duties of
Governor was a strictly business an-
nouncement of his policy and a declara-
tion of a strictly business policy.

The new Governor is proud of the progress
his State has made along educa-
tional lines, and urges greater and even
more persistent effort in that direction,
and in this connection he urges that more
attention be given to industrial educa-
tion to the end that there shall be prop-
er "training of the hands as well as the
brain of our youth." He hopes to see
the day when industrial training shall be
a part of the public school system.

Governor Glenn reviews the workings
of the constitutional amendment restrict-
ing suffrage, which amendment went into
effect in North Carolina about four years
ago, and his deliverance on that subject
is interesting. He says:

"The effects of the amendment have
been most beneficial. There is now no
friction between the races, and our
State after bitter turmoil, stands re-
newed and strengthened in all matters
involving race, color, education and
moral welfare. To-day no one saves the
victims who desire to use the negro's
vote for corrupt purposes, would will-
ing see the amendment repealed, and a
great majority of our people, if the Con-
stitution of the United States shall finally
demand it, would rather give up a
part of our representation in Congress

than return to conditions that confronted
us prior to its enactment."

We dream, that on this subject Gov-
ernor Glenn speaks the sentiment of other
Southern States as well. The experience
of Virginia is certainly on all fours with
that of North Carolina.

Municipal Ownership.

The city of Savannah takes its street
lights from a private corporation. The
lamps are not satisfactory, and the
News makes this observation:

"If the company isn't complying with its
contract, why is it that the city is pay-
ing the full contract price? Why isn't
there a demand at once for a reduction
of that price? And why is it that the city
doesn't insist that lamps of a new pat-
tern be adopted? These are questions
which suggest themselves to every care-
ful reader of the report of the Mayor
of public works. As far as we can see,
there is no reason why the city should
continue to pay for lights that are not
up to contract."

That's the way it goes when the city
has a contract with an outside corpora-
tion to do its work; the corporation is
made to live up to its contract. But
when the city runs its own lighting plant
the authorities are much more tolerant
of an inferior service. There has been
great complaint in Richmond of the in-
quality of gas supplied by the municipa-
lity, yet some of the members of the
Board of Aldermen are even unwilling to
employ an expert to investigate and as-
certain where the trouble lies. Our
Savannah contemporary may take warn-
ing that municipal ownership and oper-
ation of public utilities is by no means
ideal.

Save the Girls.

The plan of Rev. G. H. Wiley to es-
tablish in the mountains of Virginia, a
home for wayward girls is admirable,
and we hope that he will succeed in his
undertaking. Time and again we have
received letters from correspondents ask-
ing if there was such an institution in
Virginia, and, if not, if we could direct
them to a reformatory elsewhere, whose
mission was to reclaim girls who had gone
astray.

It was mortifying to have to reply in
the negative, so far as the question re-
lated to Virginia.

It goes without saying that every pos-
sible precaution should be taken to keep
the girls sweet and pure, but if, in spite
of the safeguards, one of them "stoops to
fall," it is not only un-Christian, but in-
human to drive her to the brothel and to
hell.

Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania,
is still after the newspapers of that State,
and now asks the legislature to make a
law to allow him to suppress any paper
that advertises in columns to reveal in-
formation regarded as a nuisance. First, it
may be necessary to define a nuisance,
and when the Legislature starts on that
work it may have to use Pennypacker as
a horrible example—Times-Dispatch.

The Governor seems to be catching it
all along the line. Our esteemed Rich-
mond contemporary echoes remarks that
have been heard from all quarters—New
York Herald.

But Governor Pennypacker has his fol-
lowers. If you don't believe it, give eye
to the following from the Atlanta Con-
stitutionalist.

Editor Constitutionalist—I see you have
a large advertisement of Tom Watson's
magazine in The Constitutionist. I may be
a moseback, but I am not in favor of our
papers publishing anything about Tom
Watson, who is a dangerous man to have
in our columns. I do not like
Tom Watson, and I do not care to see
him exploited even in the advertising
columns.

JOHN E. CRELLER.

Yes, men and brethren, the autocrats
are not all in Russia.

Russia intimates that she may talk
about peace after she has won a victory—
just one little victory, for appearance
sake. It might pay Japan to let the
Czar's soldiers win just one time.

North Carolina's new Governor took the
reins in hand and went right off to gov-
erning the old State at the appointed
time, although he was quarantined out of
the executive mansion.

President Roosevelt keeps on hinting
that he has Democratic leanings of the
Andrew Jackson variety. Well, this coun-
try never needed an Andrew Jackson any
worse than right now.

Brodie Duke says he does not remember
his marriage. But if we may judge by
reports, he has a wife who, from time
to time, will put his memory into com-
mission.

Mr. Rockefeller says he drinks and
assimilates large quantities of water, and
yet there are those who contend that
water and oil will not mix.

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engagement in some parts of Virginia,
which simply proves that the Virginia
hog crop has been immense.

Some of the newspapers refer to Colo-
rado's election muddle as "her election
troubles." We suppose that this is a tri-
bute to woman suffrage.

And so it seems that the London jockeys
clubs are rebelling against Mr. Richard
Crick's Tammany methods on the
track.

The President and the Democratic mem-
bers of Congress seem to be in excellent
frame of mind for a love feast.

The farmers down South seem to be of
the opinion that their burnt cotton will
"smell to heaven."

Kuropatkin's turn comes next, but he
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a recess. The gubernatorial question is
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Unreasonable.

Mr. Newly-Deed (to profane tramp)—
How dare you swear before my wife?
Profane Tramp—Before the deuce could
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CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY ACTS ON NATURE'S PLAN.

The most successful medicine for those
that act nature, Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy acts on this plan. Take it when
you have a cold and it will allay the
cough, relieve the lungs, and expel the
poison. The coughs, colds, and asthma
open the secretions, and aid nature
in restoring the system to a healthy con-
dition. Thousands have testified to its
superior excellence. It contains no
dangerous or harmful ingredients. Any
tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia
for sale by all druggists.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENT

We printed some weeks ago an article
which gave the view of the French radi-
cals who are supporting M. Vismes in his
efforts to expel the unchartered reli-
gious organizations and to disestablish
the church, by repealing the concordat of
1801.

To-day we print the Pope's allocution
to the cardinals in order that an authori-
tative statement may be given of the side
of the Roman Catholic Church in this
controversy. The animus against the
church has been carried so far that all
crucifixes and religious paintings have
been taken from the law courts by act
of the Chamber of Deputies. Commenting
on this, the Pope said in his allocution:

You are well aware, venerable brethren,
that we have in France, at this nation,
for a long time past, had to look on a
widespread hostility against religion. The
audacity of the wicked has gone so far
as to drive from the schools and the
courts the image of Him who is the Master
and Judge of men. Of all the difficul-
ties with which the church is oppressed
none is more serious than this. We must
seek any other cause, but that which we
have just pointed out.

THE CONCORDAT.

As the responsibility of these measures
has been laid at the door of the Holy See,
which is accused of having violated the
Concordat, the Pope thought it his duty
to disclaim it. It was untrue, before
an assembly of the Sacred College. His
Holiness then proceeded to recall the
circumstances in which the Concordat
was entered into by Pius VII. and the
French government of the day. He stated
his view to "repairing the breach" suffered
by each of France and of strength-
ening for the future by the protection
of the law.

His Holiness next pointed out that what
were called the organic articles were added
afterwards by the arbitrary will of the
civil power. Not only did Pius VII. re-
fuse to assent to a crime which he had
not made, but his successors had seized
every opportunity to protest en-
ergetically against these articles.

And most rightly so. To convince our-
selves of this is sufficient to con-
sider the nature of this law. We say
"this law" and not "this concordat," be-
cause the concordat is a contract, and the
law is a decree of the sovereign pontiff
issued in virtue of his office.

That law in no way concerns the public
safety, which was the question dealt with
in the first article of the Concordat.

Without doubt the organic articles
remained within the sphere of regulation
for the public safety, the church mind-
ful of the engagements into which she
had entered, would have accepted and
observed them. But these articles, de-
cided on by the civil power, were not
questions of discipline in the church,
and even on questions of doctrine. They
were, on several points, in contradiction
with the Concordat itself, and after that
the organic articles had been agreed to in
favor of Catholic interests, they claim
for the civil power the rights of the
ecclesiastical power. It is, therefore, no
longer protection which awaits the church,
but slavery.

By the very fact that it enforces this
law, the field of which does not ex-
tend far, the State declares that its
power does not go beyond; that all which
touches the supernatural life of the church
is outside the utmost limits of the civil
authority.

On this point, the more easily to en-
sure concord, the church yields some-
thing of the rigor of her rights; she
grants the State the power to name those
to whom the episcopal charge shall be
entrusted. This power clearly cannot be
on a footing with canonical institution. To
establish anyone in that office is to give
him the right to exercise his office, and
to give him the right to exercise his office
is to give him the right to exercise his office.
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are forbidden to come to the Pope without
the knowledge of the government, or even
to write to him—the supreme authority
and guardian of Catholicism; when the
Roman congregations, which in the name
of the Pope and by his authority admin-
ister in the sight and in the knowledge
of the whole world the affairs of the uni-
versal church, are the objects of public
insults, when their acts are rejected, and
when the acts of the Pope himself are
scarcely spared?

Does liberty exist when an open avowal
is made that the weakening of religion
is sought in the destruction of the side
which Divine Providence has raised up
for the church to help her in the fulfill-
ment of her mission? We cannot think
of this recent ruin of the religious insti-
tutions without the greatest regret. There
was but one reason for banishing them
from their native country; they were
too successful in preserving the old
religion amongst the people. The memory
of the services rendered by them, not to
speak of their virtues, has been powerless
to save them.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
After adding that these measures are
followed by the threats made against the
congregation of Saint Sulpice, His Holiness
proceeds:

The priests of this illustrious society,
which is fully authorized by law, are now
being obliged to leave the seminaries which
they have directed for so many years
for the greatest profit to the order of
the priesthood. The liberty promised to
religion has, therefore, come to this: That
the bishops are no longer free to provide
for the formation of their young clergy
in the manner they judge to be best.

THE NOMINATION OF BISHOPS.
More serious, however, than all the rest,
is the chain with which it is sought to
hamper the apostolic ministry of the Pope
himself.

Canonical institution can only be granted
to a subject who, by his character,
ability and knowledge, is worthy of so
high a position. Hence the supreme pontiff
has a straight way to promote to the episcopate
all those named to him by the govern-
ment. He proceeds to inform himself
concerning them, then asks the State to
proceed with some and to replace the
other candidates by a better choice. Such
for a long time was the practice used.

Now for some time past the govern-
ment refuses to allow the pontiff the
right to reject any of its candidates. It
demands that the Pope shall welcome in-
discriminately all those who are nomi-
nated; it persists in preventing him from
canonically instituting those approved by
the church, so long as it is refused those
who are not approved by the State. To stretch
the right of nomination to the destruction
of the natural and divine right of the church
to examine into the worthiness of the
candidates is not to interpret the Con-
cordat, but to do away with it altogether.

To pretend that no one shall be able to
claim the right of nomination is to re-
fuse to others the right to determine that
it is impossible to make bishops in
France.

THE SUPPRESSION OF CLERICAL SALARIES.

Lastly, as far as concerns that part
of the convention by which provision is
made for the decent maintenance of the
clergy, does the government intend to
withhold a hearing or judgment against
them, and its own caprice, it deprived
bishops and other sacred ministers of
their rightful living? In these cases it is
not merely the law of the treaty, but of
justice which is infringed. For that which
is done is a crime which cannot be
forgotten, and which is a willing favor to
the church, but as defraying a small portion
of its just debt.

THE POPE'S LOVE FOR FRANCE.

We should have preferred to see silent
on this deep sorrow which French Catholics
cause us had it only been a matter of
devotion of the church in France the
devoted which will afflict their hearts
on hearing these complaints of their Father.
But the sacred rights of the church
which have been so impudently violated,
and above all, the dignity of the Apost-
olic See, which has been attacked by the
impudent, does the government intend to
withhold, certainly demanded a public
protest. We have uttered it without any
feeling of bitterness against anyone, and
with the most fatherly affection for the
French people. In the love which we
bear towards it we declare, and no one
can doubt it, that we yield to none of our
brethren.

We cannot hope that the course of these
attacks against the church will have
a speedy end. For during these very
days we have had only too certain proof
that those who govern the republic are
so full of hostility against the church that
they do not even understand at no
date the worst catastrophes.

The public acts of the Holy See re-
vitalize that in its eyes the profes-
sion of Christianity can be in perfect
accord with the republican form of gov-
ernment. One would say that these men,
the contrary, wish to affirm that the
public as it exists in France, can have
nothing in common with the Christian
religion—a twofold calumny which wounds
Frenchmen as Catholics and as citizens.

Well, let the worst come to the worst,
it will find us ready and without fear, in
the strength of our faith, to offer to the
world the example of our perseverance. We
will also persecute you" (John xv.10). "In
the world you shall have distress; but
have confidence. I have overcome the
world" (John xvi.33).

Thanksgiving Foot-Ball.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir—The decision of the Advisory
Board of the University General Athletic
Association to play the Thanksgiving
game at the University of Virginia, in-
stead of in Richmond, as heretofore,
is a matter that more vitally affects the
university than either of the cities.
The University of Virginia is a great
university, and its location in the heart
of the South is a great advantage.

In reaching this decision the Advisory
Board appears to have been influenced
more by concern for the fortunes and
prosperity of the University of Virginia
than by regard for its own interests. Norfolk
deserved to win the contest, for it made
organized, determined and intelligent
effort to secure the game, and as a result
hand, expended small endeavor to secure
what it gave little evidence of desiring.